

**Ian Joseph Kekoa Kualī`i, hānau `ia. 1977**

*Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana`ole, 1871 - 1922*

Kai He'e Nalu Ho'oilina, 2022

He pūka`ina pepa `oki lima `ia me ke kua i pena `ia  
30”X 40”

He ali`i koa `o Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana`ole a he `ālapa ma`ama`ahia i hānai `ia e alaka`i, hakakā a he`enalu. Kapa ka Hawai`i iā ia, `o “Ke Ali`i Maka`āinana”, no kāna hana e mālama a ho`oikaika i ka po`e Hawai`i. Kapa kāna kumu iā ia, `o “Prince Cupid”, no ka hi`ohi`ona palupalu o kona maka iā ia he keiki. Kapa kona mai kaikua`ana iā ia, `o “Kūhiō”, no ka mana`o “he ali`i e hiō ana ma kona kū `ana” ma ka `ōlelo Hawai`i. `O ka mana`o o Kalaniana`ole, `o ia `o “he ali`i me ke ana `ole” a “he ali`i lawa `ole o ka makemake”. Ua kapa `o ia no kona kupunakāne ma ka `ao`ao o kona makuahine, `o Kūhiō Kalaniana`ole, he ali`i nui o Hilo, a no kona kupunakāne ma ka `ao`ao o kona makuakāne, `o Jonah Pi`ikoi, he ali`i nui o Kaua`i.

Ua hala ko Kūhiō mau mākuā iā ia he keiki - `o kona pāpā, `o David Kahelpouli, ua hala i ka makahiki 1878, a `o kona māmā, `o Victoria Kinoiki Kekaulike, ua hala i ka ma`i pu`uwai i ka makahiki 1884. Ua hānai `ia `o Kūhiō a me kona mau kaikua`ana - kapa `ia `o Pi`ikoi Brothers - e ke kaikua`ana o kona māmā, e ka Mō`i Wahine Kapi`olani Napelakapuokaka`e. `O ka Mō`i Wahine Kapi`olani, `o ia ka wahine a ka Mō`i Kāne David Kalākaua. `O ka mō`i kāne hope o Hawai`i ka Mō`i Kāne Kalākaua, a `o kona kaikuahine, `o ka Mō`i Wahine Lili`uokalani, ka mō`i hope loa o Hawai`i.

Ma ko ka Mō`i Kāne Kalākaua polokalami `o Hawaiian Youths Abroad, he polokalamu ho`i e ho`ona`auao `ia ana nā alaka`i Hawai`i o kēia mua aku, ua holo `o Kūhiō a me kona mau kaikua`ana `elua i ke kula ho`omākaukau i ka makahiki 1885. Iā lākou ma Saint Matthew`s Hall - he kula pū`alikoā ma ka `āina o ka po`e Ramaytush Oholone ma San Mateo, Kaleponi - ua kaulana ka Pi`ikoi Brothers i ka mō`aukala he`enalu, `o lākou nā Ali`i Kāne Hawai`i `ekolu i ho`olauna aku i ka he`enalu i Kaleponi.

Ma ka lā 19 o Iulai 1885, ua he`enalu `o Kūhiō a me kona mau kaikua`ana ma Aulintak (*The place of the Red Abalone/San Lorenzo River Mouth*) ma Aulinta (*the “Place of the People of the Red Abalone/Santa Cruz, CA*) ma kekahi papa Olo nui - he papa he`enalu me ka pewa `ole, `o ke kino papa ku`una o nā ali`i Hawai`i. I ka makahiki 1887, ua hala

ko Kūhiō kaikua‘ana, ‘o Keli‘iahonui, i ka piwa ho‘onāwaliwali. ‘Elua makahiki ma hope mai, ua hele ‘o Kūhiō a me Kawānanakoa i ke kula ma ke Aupuni Mō‘ī Hui Pū ‘ia. I ka makahiki 1890, ua lilo ‘o Kūhiō a me Kawānanakoa, ‘o lāua nā kānaka he‘enalua mua ma nā ‘Ailana Pelekania a ua a‘o lāua i ko lāua tuta ‘ōlelo Pelekāne, ‘o John Wrightson, i ka he‘enalua ma nā kahakai o Bridlington ma ‘Enelani ‘ākau.

He kanaka hakakā ‘o Kūhiō, a ua pa‘a ‘o ia ia ka hale pa‘ahao ma mua. I ka lā 17 o Ianuali 1893, ua hookahuli ‘ia ka Mō‘ī Wahine Lili‘uokalani a me ke Aupuni o Hawai‘i e nā kānaka ‘oihana haole me ke kōkua o nā Koa Malina ‘Amelika. I ka lā 4 o Iulai 1894, ‘o ia mau kānaka ‘oihana haole i ho‘okahuli i ke aupuni Hawai‘i, na lākou i ho‘okumu i ka Lepupalika o Hawai‘i, ‘o kēia ke aupuni kūmanawa. I ka makahiki 1895, he iwakāluakūmāhā makahiki o Kūhiō a ua komo pū ‘o ia i ke kipi Wilikoki e kū‘ē ana i ka Lepupalika o Hawai‘i. Ua pōkole ke kipi a ma hope o ka piholo ‘ana o kekahi pū ho‘opae malū, a ua kī ka pū kekahi i kekahi ma kekahi hale ma Kahala, ua hopu nā koa Lepupalika a me nā māka‘i iā Kūhiō a me nā kānaka kipi. Ua ho‘opa‘i ‘ia ‘o Kūhiō i ho‘okahi makahiki ma ka hale pa‘ahao.

Ua noho ‘o ia i laila i ka makahiki piha, a ua kipa pinepine ‘ia ‘o ia e kāna wahine male, ‘o Elizabeth Kahanu, ka mea e paipai ana i ke ali‘i i kona wā pouli me ka mea‘ai a me ke mele. Ma hope pono o ko Kūhiō puka ‘ana mai mai ka hale pa‘ahao mai, ua male ‘ia lāua ma ka lā 8 o ‘Okakopa 1896, ma ka hale pule nui ‘o Saint Andrew’s ma O‘ahu. ‘A‘ohe keiki a kēia pa‘a male ali‘i.

Ua pāku‘i ‘ia ‘o Hawai‘i i ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia i ka lā 7 o Iulai 1898, a ua ho‘okumu ‘ia ka Panalā‘au o Hawai‘i. I ka makahiki 1899, ua hala ko Kūhiō hoahānau, ‘o ke ali‘i wahine ‘o Ka‘iulani, lāua ‘o kona ‘anakē a makuahine hānai, ‘o ka Mō‘ī Wahine Kapi‘olani. Ua ili nā ‘āina a Kapi‘olani iā Kūhiō a me Kawānanakoa.

Ma hope o ka hala ‘ana kona mau ‘ohana, ma hope o ka ho‘okahuli ‘ia ‘ana o ke aupuni mō‘ī Hawai‘i, a no ka li‘ili‘i o ka papaha e ho‘iho‘i kūpono ‘o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia i ke Aupuni Hawai‘i, ua ha‘alele ‘o Kūhiō a me kāna wahine iā Hawai‘i ma kekahi ‘ano wailana. No ‘elua makahiki, ua huaka‘i lāua ma ‘Amelika, ‘Eulopa a me ‘Apelika Hema a ua ho‘okipa ‘ia lāua ma ke ‘ano he mau ali‘i. Ma ‘Apelika Hema, ua komo ‘o ia i ka Pū‘ali Koa Pelekania a i ‘ole ua huaka‘i pū me ka pū‘ali koa ma ke ‘ano he kanaka nānā i ke Kaua Boer ‘Elua.

I ka makahiki 1901, ua ho‘i ‘o Kūhiō i Hawai‘i no ke alaka‘i ‘ana aku, ma ke komo ‘ana aku i nā mea kālai‘āina ma Hawai‘i ma hope o ka pāku‘ina. He ‘elele ‘eleu ‘o ia ma ka Pū‘ulu Home Rula o Hawai‘i, he hui i kū no nā Kānaka Maoli a i ho‘omau i ka ‘imi ke kū‘oko‘a o Hawai‘i. I ka lā 10 o Iulai 1902, ua ha‘alele ke Ali‘i Kūhiō i ka Pū‘ulu Home Rula iā ia i ha‘alele aku ai i ko ka Pū‘ulu ‘aha me kekahi hapa o nā ‘elele. I ka lā 1 o Kepakemapa 1902, he koho ka‘akālai ia, ua ho‘oholo ‘o Kūhiō e lilo i ‘elele o ka ‘Ao‘ao Lepupalika a ua hāpai koke ‘ia kona inoa, ‘o ia ka ‘elele no ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia, he koho e ho‘ololi nui ana i ke ao polokika o ia wā. Ua koho ‘ia ‘o Kūhiō, ‘o ia ka ‘elele i ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia ma ke ‘ano he Lepupalika a ua noho ‘o ia ma ia kūlana mai ka lā 4 o Malaki 1903, a hiki i kona hala ‘ana i ka makahiki 1922, ua eo iā ia ke kūlana ma ‘umi koho pāloka. Ma kāna ‘oihana kālai‘āina, ua ho‘okumu ‘o Kūhiō i aupuni kūloko ma ke kalana, he ‘ōnaehana kalana e mau ana ma Hawai‘i a hiki i kēia lā. Ua ho‘onoho ‘o ia i nā kūlana hana siwila me nā kānaka Hawai‘i, he ho‘ohuihui ia i ka ‘ōnaehana kālai‘āina o ‘Amelika ma ke kenekūlia ‘umikūmāiwi me nā kuleana ku‘una o nā ali‘i Hawai‘i ma ka ho‘okuleana ‘ana aku i ka mana i nā ‘ōhua hilina‘i nui ‘ia.

‘O ka lanakila kālai‘āina nui no Kūhiō, ‘o ia ho‘i ke Kānāwai o ke Komikina ‘Āina Ho‘opulapula i ka makahiki 1921. Ma nā makahiki mua o nā makahiki 1900, emi nui mai ka heluna kānaka Hawai‘i ma muli o nā ma‘i no waho. ‘A‘ohe ‘āina ma ko lākou ‘āina ‘ōiwi, ua nui nā kānaka maoli e noho ‘ilihune ana ma ke kaona kiwikā o Honolulu, e noho ana ma nā kauhale lawa ‘ole o ka ‘ōnaehana kaekene, a he mau lua a lumi kuke e ka‘ana ‘ia ana, he mau wahi e nui ai ka lele ‘ana o nā ma‘i. Ua ‘ike ‘o Kūhiō i nā ‘ā‘ume‘ume me nā pilikia o kona po‘e a ua mana‘o‘i‘o nō ‘o ia, no ke ala e ola ai ka Lāhui, ‘o ke ala ia e ‘ae ana i nā Kānaka Maoli e lilo i mau mea hale, e mālama i ka ‘āina a e ho‘olako ho‘i i nā mea no kā lākou ‘ohana.

Ma ka lā 9 o Iulai 1921, ua ‘ae ka ‘Aha‘ōlelo o ‘Amelika Hui Pū ‘ia i ke Kānāwai o ke Komikina ‘Āina Ho‘opulapula, me nā ku‘ikoli nui, e like ho‘i me ke koina koko he kanalima pākēneka, a e ‘ae ana kēia kānāwai i “nā mamo me ke koina koko he hapa a ‘oi o ka po‘e e noho ana ma Hawai‘i ma mua o ka makahiki 1778 [hiki ke loa‘a palapala ho‘olimalima ‘āina ho‘opulapula no] ho‘okahi kālā o ka makahiki no ke kau he kanaiwakūmāiwa makahiki.”

Ma waho aku o kona wā ma Wakinekona D.C., ua noho ‘o Kūhiō lāua ‘o Kahanu ma ko lāua hale ma Waikīkī–Pualeilani. Ua ho‘omau ‘o ia i ka he‘enalu ma Waikīkī me nā he‘enalu Kānaka Maoli o ka Hui Nalu a hiki i kona wā hala ma ka makahiki 1922.

**Ian Joseph Kekoa Kuali`i, b. 1977**

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole, 1871 - 1922

*Kai He'e Nalu Ho'oilina (The ones who are the legacy of surfing)*

Hand-cut paper portrait series with painted verso

30"X 40"

2022

Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole (March 26, 1871 – January 7, 1922)

Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole was a warrior prince that was a natural athlete groomed to lead, trained to fight and born to surf. Kānaka Maoli called him “Ke Aliʻi Makaʻāinana (Prince of the People) for his efforts to preserve and strengthen the Hawaiian people. His teacher called him “Prince Cupid” because of his angelic looks as a child. His brothers called him, Kūhio, which means “chief who leaned forward as he stood,” in ‘Ōlelo Hawaiʻi (Hawaiian Language). Kalanianaʻole means "ambitious Chief" or "Chief who is never satisfied." He was named after his maternal grandfather Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole, a High Chief of Hilo, and his paternal grandfather, Jonah Piʻikoi, a High Chief of Kauaʻi.

As part of King Kalākaua’s Hawaiian Youths Abroad program that was intended to provide a broad education to future Hawaiian leaders, Kūhiō and his two brothers were shipped off to boarding school in 1885. While attending Saint Matthew’s Hall – a military school in the land of the Ramaytush Ohlone People know as San Mateo, California – the Piʻikoi Brothers would be forever cemented in surfing history as the Three Hawaiian Princes that introduced heʻe nalu to Kaleponi (*California*). On July 19, 1885, Kūhiō and his brothers, surfed Aulintak (*The place of the Red Abalone/San Lorenzo River Mouth*) in Aulinta (*the “Place of the People of the Red Abalone/ Santa Cruz, CA*) on a giant Olo – finless papa heʻe nalu (*surfboards*) that were the traditional surfboard shapes of Hawaiian aliʻi (*royalty*). In 1887, Kūhiō’s older brother, Keliʻiahonui, passed away due to typhoid fever. Two years later, Kūhiō and Kawānanakoa were sent to attend schools in the United Kingdom. In 1890, Kūhiō and Kawānanakoa became the first surfers in the British Isles and taught their English tutor John Wrightson to surf on the beaches of Bridlington in northern England.

The United States of America annexed Hawai'i on July 7, 1898, and established the Territory of Hawai'i. In 1899, Kūhiō's cousin, Princess Ka'iulani, and his aunt/adopted mother, Queen Kapi'olani, both passed away. Kapi'olani left her properties to Kūhiō and Kawānanakoa.

With the death of his family members, the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and little chance of the U.S. rightfully restoring the Kingdom of Hawai'i, Kūhiō and his wife left Hawai'i in a self-imposed exile. For two years, they traveled throughout the U.S., Europe and South Africa and were received abroad as visiting royalty. In South Africa, he either enlisted in the British Army or accompanied the army as an observer in the Second Boer War.

In 1901, Kūhiō eventually returned to Hawai'i to lead, taking part in politics in post-annexation Hawai'i. Kūhiō was an active member of the Home Rule Party of Hawai'i, which represented Kānaka Maoli and continued to fight for Hawaiian independence. On July 10, 1902, Prince Kūhiō departed from the Home Rule Party when he walked out of its convention along with nearly half of the delegates. On September 1, 1902, in a strategic move, Kūhiō decided to join the Republican Party and was quickly nominated as their candidate for U.S. Congress, dramatically altering the political landscape at the time. Kūhiō was elected delegate to the U.S. Congress as a Republican and served from March 4, 1903 until his death in 1922, winning a total of 10 elections. During his political career, Kūhiō instituted local government at the county level, creating the county system which is still used today in Hawai'i. He staffed the civil service positions that resulted with Hawaiian appointees, combining the political patronage system of 19th century American politics with the traditional Hawaiian chiefly role of beneficently delegating authority to trusted retainers.

Kūhiō's greatest political achievement was the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921. In the early 1900s, the Hawaiian population was in a massive decline due to Western diseases. Displaced in their homelands, many Kānaka Maoli were living in squalor amongst the urban sprawl of Honolulu, residing in multi-family tenements with inadequate sewage systems and shared bathrooms and kitchens where the spread of disease ran rampant. Kūhiō observed his people's plight and it was his deep belief that the way to heal the Lāhui (*Nation*) was to allow the Kānaka Maoli to become homeowners, work the 'āina and provide for their 'ohana in the process.

On July 9, 1921, with numerous concessions like the required 50% blood quantum, the U.S. Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, allowing "any descendant of the not less than one-half part of the of the races

inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778 [could acquire homestead leases for] one dollar year for a term on ninety-nine years.”

When he was not in Washington D.C., Kūhiō and Kahanu lived at their home in Waikīkī – Pualeilani. He would continue to surf in Waikīkī with Kānaka Maoli surfers of Hui Nalu until his death in 1922.

Kūhiō is memorialized by streets, beaches and surf breaks in Hawai‘i. Kūhiō Beach Park in Po‘ipū, Kaua‘i is located near his birthplace, and Kūhiō Beach Park on the island of O‘ahu is the premiere stretch of sand in Waikīkī for surfing. The Prince Kūhiō Plaza Shopping Center, and the Prince Kūhiō Federal Building are named in his honor. Hawai‘i annually celebrates the birth of Kūhiō with a state holiday – Prince Kūhiō Day – on March 26. Two public schools also honor the memory of Kūhiō: Prince Jonah Kūhiō Elementary School in Honolulu on O‘ahu and Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana‘ole Elementary and Intermediate School in Pāpa‘ikou on Hawai‘i Island.

## **Pi'ikoi Brothers**

*Photograph Courtesy of the Hawaii State Archives*

David La'amea Kahalepouli Kinoiki Kawānanakoa (February 19, 1868 – June 2, 1908)

Edward Abnel Keli'iahonui (May 13, 1869 – September 21, 1887)

Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole (March 26, 1871 – January 7, 1922)

While attending a military school in San Mateo, California, the Pi'ikoi Brothers, Keli'iahonui, Kūhiō and Kawānanakoa would be forever cemented in surfing history as the “Three Hawaiian Princes” who introduced he'e nalu to California. In 1885, Kūhiō and his brothers, surfed on giant olo, finless papa he'e nalu that were the traditional surfboard shapes of Hawaiian ali'i. Two years later, Kūhiō and Kawānanakoa were sent to attend schools in the United Kingdom and in 1890, they became the first surfers in the British Isles.

*Photograph Courtesy of the Hawaii State Archives*

David La'amea Kahalepouli Kinoiki Kawānanakoa (February 19, 1868 – June 2, 1908)

Edward Abnel Keli'iahonui (May 13, 1869 – September 21, 1887)

Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole (March 26, 1871 – January 7, 1922)

**Na lālā kapu a Lono.**  
**(The sacred branches of Lono.)**

Refers to the various branches of the chiefly families directly descended from the god Lonoikamakahiki.  
*‘Ōlelo No‘eau: Hawaiian Proverbs & Poetical Sayings* [#2249, Pukui, 1983]

Through colonization Hawaiian surfers were stigmatized by the missionaries as being lazy, degenerates. Some of this stigma still exists in Hawai‘i today. While there are many *kānaka he‘e nalu* (surfers) that defy this erroneous Western narrative, perhaps the most poignant example of activated, honorable surfers in history are the three Hawaiian princes that introduced surfing to California: Kawānanakoa, Keli‘iahonui and Kūhiō.

As the sons of their father, David Kahalepouli Pi‘ikoi, they were also known as the Pi‘ikoi Brothers. Their mother, Victoria Kinoiki Kekaulike, was the sister of Queen Kapi‘olani Napelakapuokaka‘e, and their grandfather was King Kaumuali‘i: the last independent Ali‘i Nui (*supreme ruler of the island*) of Kaua‘i and Ni‘ihau. It’s said that the *kānaka* (people) of Kaua‘i have a different ‘ano (*nature*) from the rest of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i because Kaua‘i and King Kaumuali‘i were never conquered by Kamehameha The Great. Instead, Kaumuali‘i flew the white flag, becoming a vassal of Kamehameha the Great within the unified Kingdom of Hawai‘i in 1810. Kawānanakoa, Keli‘iahonui and Kūhiō – the great grandsons of King Kamuali‘i – had a character that could not be intimidated. All three princes never took their father’s surname, Pi‘ikoi, instead opting to use their given names (Kawānanakoa, Keli‘iahonui and Kūhiō) as their surname. Perhaps, that was a result of their father’s larceny conviction in 1865.

Their father, Pi‘ikoi, passed away in 1878, and their mother, Kekaulike, died due to heart disease in 1884. The brothers were *hānai* (adopted) by their maternal aunt, Queen Kapi‘olani Napelakapuokaka‘e – the wife of King David La‘amea Kamananakapu Mahinulani Naloiaehuokalani Lumialani Kalākaua. In 1880, King Kalākaua championed the Hawaiian Youths Abroad program to provide a broad education to future Hawaiian leaders. Five years later, Kawānanakoa, Keli‘iahonui and Kūhiō would leave Hawai‘i to attend Saint Matthew’s Hall – a military school in San Mateo, California. While attending Saint Matthew’s Hall the three princes would become the first *Kānaka Maoli* to introduce *he‘e nalu* outside of Hawai‘i on July 19, 1885 at the San Lorenzo River Mouth in Santa Cruz. This was the last historically significant event that the three brothers would be a part of as a trio.